

**Amendments to the Claims:**

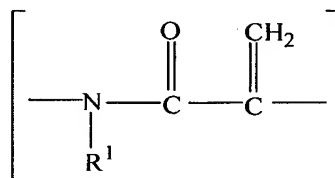
Kindly amend claims 1 and 14 as follows:

The listing of claims below is intended to replace all prior listings of claims presented in the above-identified application.

1. (currently amended) Dental material containing an amide of the general formula  $BX_n$  in which

B is a hydrocarbon radical with  $[[1]]$  2 to 50 carbon atoms which can contain one or more of the groups O, S, NH, CO-NH, and/or NH-CO-NH, and which is substituted n times with the group X,

X is the group



which is bound to the radical B via the nitrogen atom or via C-2, the bond site not connected to B carrying a radical  $R^2$ ,

$R^1$  is hydrogen, an alkyl group with 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical, two or more radicals X being able to share a radical  $R^1$  and  $R^1$  also being able to be a constituent of the radical B,

$R^2$  is hydrogen, an alkyl group with 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical, and

n is a number from 2 to 5, and

at least one acidic polymerizable monomer.

2. (previously presented) Dental material according to claim 1, wherein

B is a saturated, linear or branched aliphatic group with 2 to 15 carbon atoms which can contain one or two of the groups S, NH, O, NH-CO-O or O-CO-NH,

for a cycloaliphatic group with 6 or 15 carbon atoms,

an aromatic or non-aromatic heterocyclic radical with 3 to 10 carbon atoms and 1 to 3 heteroatoms,

an aromatic radical with 6 to 12 carbon atoms or a combination of these radicals,

$R^1$  is hydrogen or a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkyl group,

$R^2$  is hydrogen or a  $C_1$  to  $C_5$  alkyl group,  
 $n$  is 2 or 3.

3. (previously presented) Dental material according to claim 1, wherein B carries, in addition to the group X, one or more substituents which are chosen from Cl, Br, OH and/or COOH.
4. (previously presented) Dental material according to claim 1, wherein  $R^1$  and/or  $R^2$  are substituted once or several times, the substituent or substituents being chosen from Cl, Br, OH and/or COOH.
5. (previously presented) Dental material according to claim 1, wherein the material contains a polymerization initiator and optionally a polymerizable binder.
6. (previously presented) Dental material according to claim 5, wherein the material contains at least one acidic polymerizable monomer.
7. (previously presented) Dental material according to claim 5, wherein the material contains at least one ethylenically unsaturated polymerizable monomer.
8. (previously presented) Dental material according to claim 7, wherein the material contains a polyfunctional polymerizable monomer.
9. (previously presented) Dental material according to claim 5, wherein the quantity of the amide  $BX_n$  relative to the sum of the masses of the amide  $BX_n$  and other polymerizable monomers is more than 3 wt.-%.
10. (previously presented) Dental material according to claim 5, wherein the material contains an initiator for the photopolymerization.
11. (previously presented) Dental material according to claim 1, wherein the material contains filler.

12. (previously presented) Dental material according to claim 1, wherein the material contains at least 1 wt.-% of the amide  $BX_n$  relative to the overall mass of the dental material.

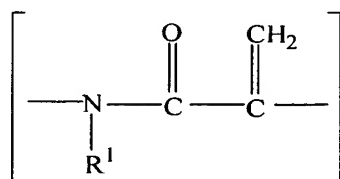
13. (previously presented) Dental material according to claim 1, wherein the material contains

- (a) 1 to 90 wt.-% of the amide  $BX_n$ ,
  - (b) 0.1 to 5.0 wt.-% polymerization initiator,
  - (c) 0 to 70 wt.-% polymerizable monomer (non-acidic),
  - (d) 0 to 70 wt.-% acidic polymerizable monomer,
  - (e) 0 to 70 wt.-% filler,
  - (f) 0 to 70 wt.-% solvent
- in each case relative to the overall mass of the dental material.

14. (Currently amended) An amide of the general formula  $BX_n$  in which

B is a hydrocarbon radical with  $[[1]]$  2 to 50 carbon atoms which can contain one or more of the groups O, S, NH, CO-NH, and/or NH-CO-NH, and which is substituted n times by the group X,

X is the group



which is bound to the radical B via the nitrogen atom or via C-2, the bond site not connected to B carrying a radical  $R^2$ ,

$R^1$  is hydrogen, an alkyl group with 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical, two or more radicals X being able to share a radical  $R^1$  and  $R^1$  also being able to be a constituent of the radical B,

$R^2$  is hydrogen, an alkyl group with 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical, and

n is a number from 2 to 5, comprising a dental adhesive, coating material, filling material or dental cement.

15. (Canceled).

16. (previously presented) Dental material according to claim 9, wherein the quantity of the amide  $BX_n$  is more than 10 wt.-%.
17. (previously presented) Dental material according to claim 12, wherein the material contains at least 5 wt.-% of the amide  $BX_n$ .